U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Today, the activities of the Corps of Engineers, the largest engineering organization in the world, embrace virtually the entire range of modern engineering, including research into basic science, engineering development, investigations and planning, water resources development, design and construction, operations and maintenance, mapping, geodesy, and engineer intelligence. Its projects are located in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries, and many of its scientists and engineers are among the most outstanding members of their professions.

The **Chief of Engineers**, with headquarters in Washington, besides being head of the Corps of Engineers, is the senior engineer staff officer of the Department of the Army, and as such, is in charge of the work of the Corps, civil and military, in war and in peace. He is also the advisor to the Chief of Staff on all matters pertaining to military engineering in the field of combat support.

The Chief is assisted by Division and District Engineers and commanders of other Corps of Engineers installations.

Division Offices are named for their geographical locations throughout the United States and abroad; for example, Southwestern Division, North Atlantic Division, South Pacific Division or Pacific Ocean Division. The primary functions of Division offices is Command and Control, Regional Interface, Program Management, and Quality Assurance of work accomplished in the Districts.

District Office names are usually derived from cities in which the District offices are located. Each District office is under the jurisdiction of a Division Engineer. Boundaries are irregular, but generally the location of the city gives a clue to the commanding Division, thus: Chicago District—Great Lakes and Ohio River Division; New York District—North Atlantic Division; Galveston District—Southwestern Division; Vicksburg District—Mississippi Valley Division; Seattle District—Northwestern Division; Mobile District—South Atlantic Division; Sacramento District—South Pacific Division; or Japan District—Pacific Ocean Division. The District offices are the principal operating offices of the Corps of Engineers for the design and construction of civil and military facilities for the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force. They prepare engineer studies and develop the design for facilities required; construct civil and military works, and other facilities; operate and maintain flood control and river and harbor facilities and installations; administer the laws pertaining to civil works activities; acquire, manage and dispose of real estate; and perform other functions assigned. Some Districts also provide general and specialized engineering and construction services for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other governmental agencies as assigned. The Corps also has a Civil Defense mission to perform.

The U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center, Washington, D.C., conceives, plans and conducts research and development in the field of coastal engineering; publishes information and data concerning coastal phenomena and research projects which are useful to the Corps of Engineers and the public; assists

in the planning and design of coastal works, and provides specialized consulting services to other elements of the Corps and to other federal agencies.

The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D.C., supervises surveys specifically authorized by Congress concerning proposed works for development of the water resources of the United States and prepares reports and recommendations thereon; reviews and approves plans for major modification or reconstruction of existing navigation improvements; collects and compiles statistics regarding the volume and nature of commerce on inland waterways and ports of the United States and its territories; and collects, compiles and publishes information on the physical characteristics of the United States ports for the use and benefit of navigation.

The Mississippi River Commission, Vicksburg, Mississippi, is charged with the responsibility for programs for flood control of the Mississippi River, its tributaries and outlets, and improvement of navigation by means of channel rectification and bank stabilization.

The California Debris Commission, Sacramento, California, regulates hydraulic mining in the drainage area of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, California, so that debris will not be carried into navigable waters; has jurisdiction over construction and control of water storage facilities for domestic, irrigation and power development purposes; and directs improvements or the control of floods on the Sacramento River.

The U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station Vicksburg, Mississippi, conducts engineering investigations and studies in the fields of hydraulics, ground mobility, flexible pavements, soils and concrete.

The U.S. Army Engineer Power Group, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, carries out a program of research and development of nuclear power plants in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with assigned responsibilities of the Chief of Engineers; develops and carries out a training program in nuclear reactor operations to support field installations of the military services; provides technical support to other agencies; and operates designated nuclear power plants.

The U.S. Army Institute for Water Resources, Alexandria, Virginia, develops methodology for analyzing and planning the comprehensive development and management of the Nation's resources.

The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire, is the Army Laboratory for science and technology in the cold environments of the world.

The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, plans, executes and evaluates research and disseminates research results for purposes of determining optimum combination of engineering, design, and construction in providing required facilities for military establishments and other agencies.